

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 532.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

Published every Tuesday,

BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE,

\$2 IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript or a separate time will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

CONSCRIPTION.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP OF INSTRUCTORS,
Near Raleigh, June 26th, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1.

I. All persons subject to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "an act further to provide for the Public Defense," approved the 17th of April 1862, and known as the Conscription Act, are hereby ordered to appear at their regular Regimental muster grounds in their respective counties, on the 8th day of July, prox.

II. The Conscribers after enrollment are hereby ordered to appear at the Courthouse of their respective counties, on the 15th July, proximo, prepared to proceed forthwith to the camp of instruction.

III. The enrolling officers will have instructions to grant exemptions as prescribed by law, hereto appended.

IV. Officers commanding regiments and companies of the Militia of this State, will immediately notify their respective commands, and warn all persons liable to Conscription to comply promptly with the above order, Nos. 1 and 2.

V. All persons subject to enrollment, who may wish to volunteer, must join companies in the Confederate States, and be subsequently approved by law, and consequently are prohibited from recruiting or organizing new companies or regiments, Partizan or Rangers excepted.

By order,
PETER MALLET,
Major and Asst. Adj. Gen'l., P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 19, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 37.

I. The following acts and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned.

An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be liable for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—all in the service of the Confederate States—all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments—the members of both Houses of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers—all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law—all engaged in carrying the mails—and ferry men on post routes—all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service on river and railroad routes of transportation—telegraphic operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties—all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and foundries—all journeyman printers actually employed in printing newspapers—all printers and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars—superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the Institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind—in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist—superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. Approved April 21, 1862.

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by Law; Masters and Commissioners in Chancery; District and State Attorneys; Attorneys General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by Law; Acquisitors of Revenue; and foreigners who have not acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Military Officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; foreigners who have acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, from military service, in conformity with regulations already published (General Order No. 29,) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captains of Companies, or the Commandants of Camps, by whom the substitute have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

S. COOPER,
Adj. and Insp. General.

ATTENTION TO ALL.

200 Reams of Writing Paper,

100,000 Envelopes,

Just received at the store of

ROOFMANN & PHILIPS,

May 27, 1862

Wil., Charlotte & Ruth, Railroad--
WESTERN DIVISION.

On and after Monday the 15th instant, the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.

7 45 A. M. Charlotte, 7 45 A. M.

8 15 " " " " 8 15 " "

8 45 " " " " 8 45 " "

9 15 " " " " 9 15 " "

GOING EAST.

LEAVE. ARRIVE.

11 30 A. M. Lincolnton, 11 30 A. M.

11 55 " " " " 11 55 " "

12 17 P. M. " " " " 12 17 P. M.

By order, V. A. McREE,
Acting Master of Transportation,
Lincolnton, April 4, 1861

R. W. BECKWITH

Has constantly on hand

WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, & C.

Of the best English and American manufacturers.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.

January, 1862

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President.

Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.

G. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury.

S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.

Thos. H. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General.

J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA. Wm. L. Yates, Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS. Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA. A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.

GEORGIA. Benjamin H. Hill, John W. Lewis.

LOUISIANA. Edward Sparrow, T. J. Semmes.

MISSISSIPPI. Albert G. Brown, James Phelan.

VIRGINIA. R. M. T. Hunter, Wm. B. Preston.

MISSOURI. Total number, 26.

HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOOCOCK, Speaker.

ALABAMA. 1 Thomas J. Foster, 2 Wm. R. Smith, 3 John P. Kalls, 4 J. M. Curry, 5 Francis S. Lyon.

ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J. Balson, 2 Grandison D. Royster.

FLORIDA. 1 James B. Hawkins, 2 ——— Hilton.

GEORGIA. 1 Julian Hartridge, 2 C. J. Mumferyn, 3 Hines Holt, 4 A. H. Kennan, 5 David W. Lewis.

LOUISIANA. 1 Alfred Boyd, 2 John W. Crockett, 3 H. E. Road, 4 George W. Ewing, 5 T. L. Barnatt, 6 J. L. Barnatt.

MISSISSIPPI. 1 Charles J. Villiere, 2 Charles M. Conrad, 3 Duncan F. Kemner.

MISSOURI. 1 John J. McRae, 2 S. W. Clapp, 3 Reuben Davis, 4 Israel Welch.

MISSOURI. 1 John Hyer, 2 Casper W. Bell, 3 George W. Vest, 4 A. H. Conroy.

NORTH CAROLINA. 1 W. N. H. Smith, 2 Robert R. Bridgers, 3 Owen R. Kennan, 4 T. D. McDowell, 5 Archibald Arrington, 6 John McQueen, 7 James Farrar, 8 L. M. Ager.

TENNESSEE. 1 J. T. Heiskell, 2 W. G. Swann, 3 W. H. Tabbis, 4 E. L. Gardenshies, 5 H. S. Foote, 6 M. P. Geentry.

TEXAS. 1 John A. Wilcox, 2 Peter W. Gray, 3 Claiborne C. Herbert.

VIRGINIA. 1 M. R. H. Garrett, 2 John R. Chambliss, 3 James Lyons, 4 Roger A. Pryor, 5 Thomas S. Brocock, 6 John Goode, Jr., 7 James P. Holcombe, 8 Dan C. DeJarnette, Total number 107.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor ex officio. Salary \$2,000 per annum.

Pulaski Cooper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$340.

Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$800.

Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000.

W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer. Salary \$1,200.

C. H. Roeden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000.

Oliver H. Perry, Librarian.

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Weston of Lenoir, David Murphy of Cumberland, Wm. A. Ferguson of Bertie, J. F. Graves of Surry, J. J. Long of Northampton, W. L. Hillard of Buncombe.

Governor's Aids—Hon. Danl M. Barringer, Spier Whitaker.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD—Henry T. Clark, President ex officio; James Fulton of New Hanover, N. M. Long of Halifax.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD—Henry T. Clark, President ex officio; James Fulton of New Hanover, N. M. Long of Halifax.

The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. The next election for members, and for Governor, will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

The Foundry and Machine shop of the late firm of ALEXANDER & McDOUGALD having been sold, notice is hereby given to those indebted to the concern to come forward immediately and make settlement by cash or note, and those having claims against the firm will present them for settlement. The undersigned is authorized to attend to settlements.

June 17, 1862

HENRY ALEXANDER.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time. The printing business is unpleasant, and we do not want to engage in it again. Those who are in arrears, and whose papers have been discontinued, will oblige us if they will pay up without putting us to further trouble about it.

For the Western Democrat.

OUR HEROIC DEAD.

BY T. N. RAMSAY.

Our own heroic dead!

On Southern plains they lie—
On fields of awful strife, made red
By bloody victory.

Each field where the battle poured
Its red and awful tide,
They saw the Southern sword
With Yankee blood was dyed.

Their bones are on Missouri's hills,
And on Manassas Plains,
By Kentucky's gushing rills,
And Carolina's ocean main.

The soil is holy where they fell;
Then glory to the heroic band
Who fell to save their native land—
That land they loved so well.

On Virginia's lonely heights,
And on Carolina's sacred ground,
The grass will grow, the harvest bright
Above each soldier's lowly mound.

The life, with warlike blast,
Shall muster them no more
The army now may thunder past,
And they not heed its roar.

The "stars and bars" 'neath which they fought
On many a bloody day,
From the cold grave shall rouse them not,
For they have passed away.

Weep not, they are at rest
In the grave's peaceful breast.

HOW THEY DRAFT IN FRANCE.

A French paper gives the following description of the method of drafting to raise an army in France:

To illustrate the mode in which the drawing takes place, we will suppose that a particular commune is required to furnish 100 conscripts, the total number of eligible young men being say 500. Five hundred bits of paper are placed in an urn, of which 400 are blanks, and the remainder marked from one to one hundred, oblige their holders to "fall in." The four hundred who have escaped are now exempted from military service, unless some extraordinary event, such as an invasion of France, should demand the calling out of the entire arms bearing population.

The mode of raising recruits, as has been seen, is simple enough. As regards exemptions, the French system is scarcely less simple. In the first place, the conscripts undergo a rigid medical examination, and if any are found laboring under physical disability, they are at once discharged. Next in order are the exemptions of *soutiens de famille*, or individuals with families dependent upon them. This the only son of a widowed mother is exempted. So also is the brother of an orphan sister. Brothers of a soldier still serving in the army are exempted, as are also the sons of a father until the father's term shall expire, only one of a family being drawn at one time.

A wife cannot exempt her husband, even if there be children, as the law holds that young men ought not to marry until they have fulfilled their military obligations to the State. A last class of exemptions has a pecuniary feature. In former years—that is to say up to 1855—no conscript not exempted by physical disability, or by the other causes above enumerated, could escape service, except by procuring a substitute. This had given rise to a degrading species of trade or speculation, in which a large number of man-sellers and buyers were engaged. But, under the system referred to, the conscript who bought a substitute was responsible for his substitute, and if the latter deserted or died before the expiration of the seven years' term, was liable to be forced back into the ranks. This system was abolished in 1855 by order of the Emperor, and the Government itself now accepts pecuniary indemnity for the withdrawal of a conscript, and practically pays for his substitute by offering an ample bounty to volunteers. It is arranged that the sum received and paid by government shall vary according to the military exigencies of the country, but the present basis is as follows: A conscript is exempted for 2,400 francs (\$480) and the Government pays a bounty to volunteers amounting to 2,200 francs, (\$440) making a profit of 200 francs by the exchange.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

For some months past an ice making machine has been in operation in Westminster, London, which effects its purpose cheaply and quickly by an ingenious process. Sea water, as most persons know, does not freeze at the temperature of 32 degrees, as fresh water does. Advantage is taken of this fact in the following way: A number of flat, square metal boxes, filled with fresh water, are placed within an air-tight chamber, around which a constant circulation of sea water goes on, which by the evaporation of ether, has been reduced in temperature below the freezing point. This circulation chills all the boxes, and freezes the fresh water into hard solid squares, fit for any use to which ice is usually applied. A small steam engine connected with the apparatus maintains the vacuum in the chamber, and condenses the ether, which is thus made to do its work of refrigeration over and over again with but little loss: not more than about eight pence a day.

Colt's revolvers are being manufactured at Mason, Ga. They are equal in every respect to those made by the patentee himself.

LETTER OF A MASSACHUSETTS CHAPLAIN TO HIS BISHOP.

The Boston Courier publishes a letter from a Chaplain of a Massachusetts regiment to Bishop De Laney, of Western New York. It is dated at Winchester, Va., and we give the following extracts from it:

My DEAR BISHOP: How wonderful life is! I am writing this in the office and with the pen of our old friend, P. W. When I tell you that he has two sons in the rebel army, and his venerable law-partner five, all men grown; that both of them labored successfully to secure a Union representation for this county to the Virginia Convention of 1861; that the Union majority at that election (for the Union ticket) was 60,000, and that after the rejection of measures of compromise and the proclamation of coercive measures by the President, and the call for troops from Virginia to act with the North, against the South, 120,000 majority was given for the secession ordinance—and that he and others then cast their lot with Virginia, "sink or swim," and that obstinate resistance and guerrilla warfare against outside occupants of the soil are determined on, in case of the ultimate defeat of their grand armies, you will understand how Virginians state the case, and the general attitude of mind in Virginia—so far as my observation has extended, and the historiosteps by which, as they say, it has been reached. There are here and there men who have stood out, at every sacrifice, (loss of property by confiscation and personal imprisonment,) protesters for Federal allegiance and recusant as to any recognition of Confederate sovereignty. But they are the rare exceptions in Eastern and Southern Virginia. There is a large class of men of moderate means, who cannot afford losses or shrink from them, who greatly prefer the quiet and security of Federal rule, but quiet and security being their object, they remain neutral or compliant under the *powers de facto*, of whichever side. There is no civil government in action from Harper's Ferry, here—even the last class fails to furnish volunteers to take the office of justice of the Peace.* Crime of all sorts, therefore, except it be by soldiers subject to court-martial, has a holiday, and horse-stealing and robbery are the order of the day and night.

The presence of troops from distant States (especially those of one division) has exasperated at any rate—those you may believe—and the intemperate exultations here of soldiers over victories in which sons, husbands, and brothers of those who listen have fallen, tends but little to soothe or to reunite. A chaplain, and one of our church, preaching in the open air in the heart of the town on a recent Sunday, after his service, announced to the assembled troops the recent victories in detail, and then called for "three cheers and a tiger and Yankee Doodle." He is not a great man, you will perceive; he meant it all as very well and loyal, but he knew not what he did, for the battles had been between brothers, over whose biers, and in presence of the mourners on one side, he asked wild soldiers to "give a tiger."

As I shrunk away into a corner of a church on that day, a stranger in my mother's house, and thanked God for the upholding of law, and offered myself a willing sacrifice on the altar of constitutional allegiance, "the victory was turned to me into mourning," for better ones than Absalom were slain in battle; and I had been sent sixteen miles from the post headquarters the day before to carry to the widow and orphans of a Virginian the tidings of the fall in battle of husband and father, the assurance of unmolested quiet for the present to the home thus made desolate, to offer a soldier's sympathy and to suggest the consolations of religion.

The problem, my dear Bishop, of military conquest and occupation is simple and almost solved; but the second problem, that of healing, restoration, and reconstruction, would appal the stoutest heart, who well understands its conditions and terms, were it not for trust in His Almighty wisdom, mercy, and power, to whom so many faithful hearts on both sides have turned and supplicated throughout this entire struggle. That He brings good out of evil, and light out of darkness, and that his methods are unsearchable, is an infinite stay and comfort.

The condition of Virginia is sad now. Armies are everywhere. Here is a Northern army—strangers; towards the Rappahannock, Jackson's forces; and, of course, where both meet, infinite desolation. Husbands and sons are away with the Southern army; aged men, the infirm, the youth in boyhood, and women, and what servants have not fled, are all that remain. You may imagine the feelings that prevail in the interior of families, and you will not wonder that sadness rules the hour now. But you remember our stay in Richmond in 1859, and the excitement of John Brown's raid then. In the midst of her fatherless children, the widow whose bereavement I have mentioned said to me, as she covered her face with her hands, "Why, my dear sir, we have not seen sunshine in Virginia since John Brown entered it. People forget this. This war is not the beginning. It has been home guard and night-weather, and patrol, and rumor of insurrection, ever since that day."

P. S.—I have just taken the precaution to read over what I have written above to a venerable Virginian, now quietly attending to the duties of his calling here. He is one who may be truly characterized as a man of large acquaintance and wide observation; of a calm and dispassionate temper, and who has never taken part in politics. He attests the correctness of my statement, (the figures he has supplied,) and thinks me for the spirit which he thinks my letter exhibits. He asks me to add what follows as an old man's remark. (I write from his dictation, and desire to open up thus to others the mind of the class he represents.)

"That notwithstanding the reverses of the Southern armies, and the occupation of their cities, and apparent defeat, the spirit of resistance throughout the entire South was never more obstinate or determined, or more ready to make sacrifices; and that coerced harmony, as it is a contradiction in terms, so it will be found to be impracticable in fact.

"That, on the other hand, more loyal hearts ever beat than those who struggled in hope of Union before the ordinance of secession—more loyal eloquence never moved assemblies than that which

sought to sway the mind of Virginia before the Convention; and that a return to the methods of persuasion and treaty, to the frank and generous consultations of representatives in council, are as open as ever, and more hopeful than ever, and are the only methods, and these conditioned upon the withdrawal of armies and the substitution of deputies in conference."

I give my aged friend full record for his view; but I add that the withdrawal of armies before the supremacy of Federal rule is acknowledged and in some way guaranteed, would be an abandonment of the reason of the war, waded duly to assert and vindicate the rightfulness of that supremacy, and to risk the chances of its renewal. That is, therefore, impossible. But I have good reasons for the cheering belief that such guarantees will be met in the proper quarter with a generous promptness and magnanimity that will contradict the apprehensions of suspicion and distrust, and change aversion into applause.

*—A sermon was preached by an army chaplain in Charlestown, the scene of the execution of John Brown for violation of law, sedition, and murder, on a Sunday in April, on some text enjoining "the mission of proclaiming liberty;" and the hymn given out and sung was—

"John Brown's body hangs dangling in the air,
Sing glory, glory, hallelujah!"

[It is a satisfaction to know, as I do, that the preacher was rebuked for it by the Lieutenant Colonel of his regiment.]

†—Another instance was authentically reported to me—A sermon preached in a town near a large camp of occupation. The preacher recognized and proclaimed in this case, too, the mission of freeing the negroes—told them they were free, and that as the property amassed by their masters was the fruit of the labors of the blacks, these had the best title to it, and should help themselves.

[No doubt I shall find in this case, also, in inquiries which I have instituted, that the army authorities to whom the preacher was amenable, rebuked his seditious and unlawful utterance. But who can measure the effect of such demonstrations when received as an exponent of the design and spirit of the war?]

THE HOME AND GRAVE OF MADISON.

The army correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes from Orange county, Va., as follows:

I have just paid a visit to Montpelier, the home and grave of Madison. It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen. The dwelling is of large dimensions, but of such exquisite proportions, and in such a magnificent park of stately trees, that till one enters it he regards it rather as a modest cottage. Covered with cream colored stucco, and the porch embowered by running roses, it presents a truly lovely picture. It has none of that mouldering air of age which are so pleasing and painful at Mount Vernon and Monticello. Such is the nature of the grounds that you do not see the mansion till you are upon it. Then, from the front a wide and glorious panorama bursts on the view. Woods, fruitful fields, and the encircling Blue Ridge, combined to make a scene of exquisite beauty and grandeur. Within the dwelling nearly all is modern. The present proprietor is a Mr. Carson, from Ireland, who lately came here under a pass from old Abe, and now proclaims strict neutrality, and claims the protection of the British flag.

The grave of the patriot-sage is situated in the midst of a large field of luxuriant corn, is imperfectly shaded by five tall locusts, and is surrounded by a low brick wall, which also encloses several other tombs. The stone which covers Madison's tomb is a simple granite shaft, bearing only this inscription: "Madison. Born March 16, 1751; Died June 28, 1836." Immediately in the rear is a smaller shaft of white marble, containing these words: "In memory of Dolly Payne, wife of James Madison. Born May 20, 1768; Died July 8, 1849." How little did the great statesman dream that ten a quarter of a century after his death Northern and Southern armies would be confronting each other near his grave.

[Dolly Payne, the most accomplished lady of her day, was a native of Guilford county, N. C.]—
P. S. Observer.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.

The Tupelo correspondent of the Mississippian narrates quite an interesting little incident connected with the occupation of Courtland, Alabama, by the Federals and its capture by our troops. The writer says:

The Federals had held Courtland for some time, and, as it is their wont, inflicted many insults upon the unarmed citizens without regard to sex. Among the abused and insulted of the fair sex, was the belle of Courtland, a lady of high accomplishments, great amiability, and considerable wealth. Exasperated and justly vindictive, this fair one announced publicly that whoever should either kill or capture the miscreant who had thus shamefully insulted her, should receive her hand and fortune. Not many days after this avowal, Frank Armstrong's company defeated the Yankees at Courtland, capturing the place, together with many prisoners, among whom was Captain Robinson, the dastardly villain whose little soul had permitted him to be insolent to a refined lady, and who had forgotten that "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned" or insulted.

The wretch, Robinson, showed his cowardice early in the action, and surrendered his sword to Capt. Clampton, of Missouri, whose dauntless bravery in this, as on many former occasions, has made his name familiar to the world. Capt. Clampton was ignorant, until when about leaving Courtland, of the romance connected with his captive. The lady sent him a present of a splendid pair of holsters, accompanied by an earnest request to visit her. But, alas for romance, war is inexorable, and without being granted time to visit the fair charmer whom he had avenged, Capt. Clampton was obliged to leave the scene of his conquest. Since his return, the Captain has avowed his intention of returning to see his affianced, and we predict that his handsome figure will not prove uncomely to the lady's eyes. Robinson is now a prisoner at Columbus, Mississippi.

*—In New York, on the 11th, all persons found in the streets in uniform were arrested as deserters.

MORGAN'S SECOND EXPEDITION.

A correspondent of the Knoxville Register, writing from Huntsville, Tenn., under date of August 13th, gives the following interesting account of Morgan's dash into Gallatin, on the morning of the 12th ultimo. Two hundred prisoners were captured and also considerable stores:

We left Sparta last Saturday, arrived at the Cumberland river Monday morning, where Colonel Morgan learned that Colonel Boone, with four companies of his regiment (28th Ky.) were encamped at Gallatin. It was at once decided to attack them, and the column took up the line of march and arrived in sight of Gallatin yesterday morning at daylight, without the enemy suspecting our presence. Learning that Col. Boone, like a sensible man, preferred lodging at the hotel with his wife, Capt. Jo Desha, with a detachment of twenty-five men, was ordered to inform him of our approach, which they succeeded in doing in the most approved style. As soon as Col. Boone was made acquainted with the condition of affairs, he surrendered himself with his command as prisoners of war. There was no fight, not a gun was fired. Learning that a detachment of his force, with about one hundred negroes, were engaged in building a fort at the tunnel between Gallatin and Bowling Green, a detachment of men under Major Wash Morgan, was ordered there. They succeeded in routing the force, capturing some fifty prisoners, and destroying both fort and tunnel—the latter of the utmost importance to the enemy, as it will require several months to reopen it; about 150 yards of trestle work was also destroyed near the tunnel. Lieut. Rogers, with a detachment of twenty-six men, were ordered to destroy the bridge between Gallatin and Nashville, which they succeeded in doing.

The train from Louisville arrived shortly after we had taken possession of the town, and we were agreeably surprised to receive from the enemy a most desirable present in the shape of 30 fine horses, 1,500 sacks of oats and corn, and 650 boxes of crackers, all of which we appropriated—burning that which we were unable to use. The locomotive, and about 50 cars, were also destroyed, leaving a space